### GROWTH OF THE CITY

REVIEW OF THE WONDERFUL PROG-RESS IN TEN YEARS.

Fifty Miles of Improved Streets and Thirty Miles of Cement Walks-Sewer System.

Ten years has worked a remarkable metamorphosis in the city of Indianapolis. The young man who has just reached his majority can readily recall the sights that marked Indianapolis as an overgrown country town a decade ago, and he has seen life vivify the town till it became a metropolis. The improvements have been so marked and so generally talked about from mouth to mouth, for Indianapolitans take a keener interest in municipal affairs than people of other cities, that the rising generation has been thoroughly instilled with local pride. It is no exaggeration at that ninety out of every hundred residents of this city will proclaim on provocation that Indianapolis is now the best place on earth in which to

Ten years ago there was a mud thoroughfare through the center of the town, and now and then, particularly just before a gang of men would appear on distribute a few bowlders and pretense at scraping the gutters. intervals ugly little box cars, the most indifferent sort ould lumber along, the driver on a stool whistling a popular air of the day. Seventh street was still known as Tinker, and there the Pennsylvania line, as well as that of Illinois street, stopped. Beyond was the Talbott a few scattered houses. Fall so far away that the venturesome small boy counted it a very long journey for the pleasure of a swim. The Union Station then was a huge, smoky walls of which were so black difficult to distinguish the mawhich they were composed. In of the city was a quiet little grassy circle containing maple trees, under which the children from a schoolhouse a block away played.

pavements - nothing but mud. cedar and gravel for the Occasionally slabs of rough vary the monotony of rough brick sidewalks. The Condit build-South Meridian street, was the towering private building of the city. A seven-story structure would have been called a sky-scraper. There was the Statethe courthouse, to be sure, but they appeared strangely out of place in their surroundings. Huge clouds of smoke rolled up all day from manufactories, and settling on the buildings and the streets, made the appearance of the more uninviting. Occasionally some citizen would publicly remark that was big enough for a cable line other system of rapid transit, and almost immediately he would grow timid at the immensity of the project he sug-To the public-spirited men who would propose some step to make the place grow the gloomy example of the days of the early seventies would be cited, days when inflated property values went a-tumbling and enterprising men vowed that forever afterwards extreme conservatism should be their rule of business. But the voices of a pushing few worked up a leaven, and by and by agitation set in. Agitation gave way to results.

IN AN ART WAY. One day a gang of men began to dig up the beautiful trees in the old Governor's Circle, and before the snow fell a tall board fence inclosed the pretty breathing spot. Loads of huge stone poured into the circle and were piled one on top of the other. Indianapolis was to have the second largest monument on the Western hemisphere, and certainly the most artistic, a monument to compare as a work of art with any in the world. While this great monument was an affair of the State, yet Indianapolis was to be the immediate guardian of it. Where trees stood ten years ago the magnificent mass, known from ocean to ocean, now stands, and scarce two blocks from it is the companion piece of great architecture, the State Capitol, a two-million-dellar structure. admired and copied by delegations from the newer Western States, and a building honestly constructed. For a city of the young over most of her sisters in matters pertainthe progress of more material things was so noticeable. Few cities of the size had so large a free library. From its quarters Sentinel Building it was moved to Ohlo and Pennsylvania, and then, with the spirit of advancement which was coming over the town in this last decade, a cry went up for a new library building, one that would be creditable from an artistic nt. In the shadow of the monument now stands the simple, beautiful building, whose classic architecture always arrests the attention of the stranger. Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, a man whose voice now still, had much to do with inspiring better social conditions in this city, had a Pavorite citation of Scripture, that which referred to the life more abundant. That "life more abundant" was entering into every relation in Indianapolis, artistically,

commercially and socially. NEW UNION STATION. The murky old Union Depot came down Indianapolis proceeded to dress up that side which the world outside first sees coming to inspect a new city. The new station was with one exception at the time it was built the finest in the entire land, and even now Philadelphia, St. Louis and, perhaps, one other city, are the only ones in the country that can boast of better stations. Accommodations were provided to easily handle the thousands of people who passed through the city every day, for even ten years ago Indianapolis was a great railroad center. Merchants on Washington street awoke to the realization that an impassable street was an impediment to their business, and so the agitation for a new pavement began. Granite was first thought of, but the cost almost precluded that. Finally vulcanite was decided upon, a pavement that was somewhat in the experimental stage then. Under adverse weather conditions the pavement was constructed, and, although it was cost the property owners anything in the way of repairs. The smooth street led property owners on other streets to turn attention to improvements. Property owners, however, did not feel like carrying the burden of cash payments upon the completion of street work. The Barrett law grew out of this discussion, and then began the wonderful spread of smooth pavements. Part of Pennsylvania street, a section above Seventh, and the stretch between Washingof asphalt. A section on Illinois street followed, and presently the puffing of the asphalt roller was a part of the noisy life in the down-town districts. After a while the asphalt spread out along the arteries that lead out from the center of town and many cross streets were improved. Miles upon miles of durable asphalt roadway were

EARLY STREET WORK. The first street to be improved in anything like a modern fashion was Washington street from Mississippi street to Alastone foundation and the people of the town three miles over a cobble stone street to 1920 Indianapolis will be of that size,

of pavement. People thought what a nice thing it would be if many streets could be | 1892 there were 26.66 miles of sewer laid in thing was not regarded possible, for it was said that the Washington-street pavement cost a fabulous sum. Pennsylvania street from Washington to Ohio, and Illinois street from the depot to Ohio, were paved, and then it was said that 'twould be a nice thing if all the down town streets could be paved in the same manner. Few thought that the improvement would be extended to residence streets, and that within five rain water into a single system. The plans years one could go from one side of the city to the other on a smooth pavement.

It has required no expert to map the street improvements. The work has gone on as there have been demands. There are probably a few cases on record where streets have been improved against the wish of the residents, but in a majority of the cases the improvements have been petitioned. An immense amount of money has been put in sewers and the tax payers have but the satisfaction of knowing it is there. The street improvements are always before the property owner reminding them of the improvement-and of the cost. Good streets have done a vast amount of good to the city. Visitors are pleased with the general appearance of things and are drawn here. It does a city good to have a favorable impression go out regarding it. The observation is made that since the improvements of the streets began, the city has seen wonderful growth. Whether this growth has been the result of improvements or the improvements the result of the growth is unknown, but it is hardly probable that many elegant residences and good business blocks would have been erected had the streets remained of mud, gravel and bowlder as they once were. AS STREETS NOW APPEAR.

The old, bumpy cedar block pavements or Meridian and Delaware streets were all very fine in other days, but now the demand is for smooth pavements. Alabama street, between Ohio and Vermont streets, has recently been paved in the old manner with cedar blocks, but it is observed that people in going north and south shun the street. Although it has been down but a year i is growing rough. The best streets are sought by vehicles and as a result people living on them are demanding that other streets be improved. It is not pleasant for a man to look forth to a street which he has paid to build and reflect that he is paying that the traffic of three or four streets may be accommodated. But this question will be answered in a few years, for the work is to continue. The streets have been improved according to a general system, it being the intention of each board to provide good streets for the different part of the city to the business portion. How well this has been accomplished can be seen by a glance around. One can go from the eastern limit to the western on improved streets. The four leading avenues are paved. One can go from Fall creek on the north to the Belt on the south and keep on an improved street all the while. Several of the cross streets have been improved and other streets have been improved so as to relieve the traffic of the

This street improvement has cost much money, but real estate men say the increase in value of Indianapolis property during the last six years is more than double the cost of the street improvements. The reports made to the close of last year show that there are 40.41 miles of improved streets in the city, most of which is of asphalt and brick. The cost of all this was \$2,093,300.43. The estimates for this year show that something like \$500,000 will be contracted for and expended for asphalt, brick and cedar block streets. With this vast outlay of money necessary to build a city there have been other expenditures. Cement and brick walks have been laid, miles upon miles of them. Streets have been graveled and alleys improved. When a man has an asphalt street slapped down in front of his home he feels that his property needs improvement, so walks are built and the place made more presentable for the people who pass by. The worst is over, so they say. The improvements are to continue, but the main sewers are done and the principal streets are improved.

THE SEWER SYSTEM. Early in the seventies the citizens realized that a system of sewers should be provided for. The work began, and the same objections were made then to improvements as are made now. Property owners claimed certain improvements to be useless, said the cost of making them was exorbitant, and alleged that contractors and officials were standing together. But West Indianapolis had taken precedence the city grew. In 1870 Moses Lane, an eminent engineer, was brought here to outline ing to art and literature at a time before a sewerage system. At that time the growth of the city seemed to be more to the south than to the north, and the district south of the tracks was given a great deal of consideration. Mr. Lane mapped out a system, and there was an objection when parts of that system were put together. The system was estimated to be for a city of 100,000 population, should Indianapolis ever become that large, a thing which many thought to be impossible. The sewer work began with a rush. During the year 1871 two thousand feet of sewer were laid, and in 1872 the system was further completed by the construction of 17,000 feet, at a cost of \$200,000. This improvement fell heavily on the city, more heavily than the figures indicate, for it was necessary to issue bonds to meet the improvements, and the rate of interest was high. These improvements were regarded by many as burdensome. The work of improving the streets was commenced at the same time, The down-town streets were bowldered, and how proud were the citizens when the work was completed! Washington street was pointed to with pride by citizens, and after the burden had become less noticeable it was said that Indianapolis was well prepared for great growth.

Notwithstanding the sewers, Pogue's run continued to overflow with semi-yearly regularity. The sewers were not adequate for the drainage during a freshet. Northeast of the city there were swamps. North there was much low and damp ground. Southeast there were frequent overflows. The neighborhood of the Union Depot was frequently flooded. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the town grew, slow but sure, and the prophetic could see the time not far distant when a more extensive sewerage system would be needed, and when better streets would be necessary. It is to be said, however, that Indianapolis at that time was as well fixed in the way of improvements as many of the cities of the

The town, contrary to many expectations, had commenced to grow northward, and grow in all directions, but the overflows of Pogue's run continued. It appeared that the capacity of the sewer sysem outlined by Mr. Lane was being taxed, and in time there came a demand for a more adequate sewer system and better

THE HERING PLANS. During the administration of Mr. Denny,

pefore the adoption of the charter, the quesion of a better sewerage system was raised. When Mr. Sullivan organized his adminis ration the sewer question was taken up and onsidered. It was decided that the time and come for a more adequate system, one that would meet all needs for time to come. in February, 1892, Rudolph Hering, a civil engineer, of New York city, was engaged to survey Indianapolis and outline a sewerage system. Mr. Hering came here and napped out the needed improvements, filing with the Board of Public Works, in June, 1892, his report. His plans were made adequate for a city of 250,000 population. He had cause to feel proud. People would drive estimated that some time in the decade of

his figures on the growth of the city in the past. Mr. Hering's report showed that in the city which was from one to eight feet in diameter. In outlining a larger system, Mr. Hering divided the city into five districts, namely, the district north of Fall creek, the drainage area of the State ditch, the drainage area of Pogue's run, the district west of the canal and the drainage area of Pleasant run. He proposed that the continued system be employed, that is, a system which should provide for sewer and of Mr. Hering conflicted in but one or two instances with those of Mr. Lane, made twenty years before. Mr. Hering included in his projects the sewers previously laid out, but he planned for a larger and more adequate system. He provided for intercepting sewers which should carry the sewage to a point south of the city, thus saving White river near the city from contamination. The plans of the New York engineer were adopted, and the work of completing it was commenced, and it is still going on. It will take many years to complete the system, but much of the work has been undertaken.

Since the year 1889, 132,443 feet or twentyfive miles of brick sewer and 54,881 feet or ten miles of pipe sewer has been laid This work has been the costliest of the improvements, amounting in all to something like \$1.870,000. It is estimated that the sewer work for this year will amount to \$364,482, so that it can be seen that to carry out the plans of Mr. Hering has cost the property owners something over \$2,000,000. GREAT STREET-CAR SERVICE.

The mule car service ten years ago did not answer the needs of the city, whose spreading out quired a more rapid means of transportation. Agitation on this line brought about one of the most complete systems of electric roads in the world. Not a mule car passenger can go from any one part of the city to any other part. The transfer system is not excelled anywhere either for convience or satisfaction to the public. Fairview Park was created and beautified and an electric line built to it. Broad Ripple Park and line are more recent innovations. Electric lights went up on

The State fair was another country town though it was an institution patronized by thousands every fall. It was located one woman to admire another. beyond the town in those days and a very dusty ride was necessary to reach it Modern houses now cover the old fair grounds and the new grounds are several miles beyond these. To the east, Davidson's hill is still remembered by young men as the Ultima Thule of their boyhood explorations. It was a wooded hill. East of it, only the Women's Reformatory broke the woods. Now houses cover the ground for three miles beyond this. To the south and to the west have improvements been made almost as rapidly.

It doesn't necessarily require a good attempt to find something attractive in mamemory to recall Indianapolis as she appeared even six years ago. Even the school children have a recollection of the Indianapolis of the then, which was not a bit like the Indianapolis of the now. Many of the old buildings still stand and the same familiar faces are seen on the streets, but the city has improved wonderfully and from all indications the improvements are not yet complete. About six years ago the city was progressing well with its new dress and year by year the finishing touches have been put to it. The do, but so far as completed it fits very in her last book, "Bessie Costrell," has

### OVER A MILLION A YEAR.

Money Expended on Improvements in 1893 and 1894.

Indianapolis has, to-day, about fifty miles of improved streets, most of which are of Trinidad asphalt on a concrete base, and thirty miles of cement sidewalks. The other material used on roadways, besides asphalt, is brick and cedar block. Below is given a table containing some interesting statistics concerning the city, taken from the Board of Works report, Dec. 31, 1894, almost a as a beauty of pure Grecian type, with nose and complexion to match. Realism in

Area of square miles in city...... 15.68 Area of parks (outside)......438.30

present year must be added to these figures. Miles of sewers, cement walks and brick and asphalt have been constructed since the report quoted was prepared.

The total cost of improvements during the

		THE REAL PROPERTY.
years 1893 and 1894 is	shown in t	he follow-
ing:		
	1893.	1894
Cedar block street		\$36,713,64
Asphalt street		218, 460, 84
Brick street	161,299,68	134,154,37
Gravel street	103,015.57	25,478,88
Alley improvements		26,207.69
Sidewalks, brick		3,811.26
Sidewalks, cement		55,026.18
Sewers	148,387.60	633,330,99
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The report for 1895 will show the expenditure of a sum equally as large for improve-

When Sunday Was a Day of Delight.

Speech by Chauncey M. Depew. From fourteen to twenty-two I looked forward to Sunday as a day of superb delight. After the services all the pretty girls were in the vestibule, and I walked home with them to discuss the sermon. In the afternoon we were among the wild flowers in the fields or in the shade of the thing else. And after the evening service of song in the church, or of music in the house, we continued to discuss something else and the sermon. Launched out into the world to secure a place and make a career, Sunday was the sunbeam of the week. Then from the toils of the great city the old homestead opened wide its hospitable doors to the returning boy. The noonand the aunts and the uncles, all around in a feast of reason and a flow of soul. In the young gathered by the piano with the old familiar songs and hymns, with which the house had resounded for generations. Having passed the zenith and reached the mellower period, I go back still on Sunday to the village, and first to the cemetery to visit my dead, the country cemetery which has about it nothing which is sad or grew-some. Prattling childhood to vigorous man-hood and beneficent old age are there, and every week I am nearer to them, and

of that American Sunday, to return again to the noonday dinner with the children and the grandchildren about, and all the merry, innocent and hilarious life, remembered so well for so many the country people of the after-moon, and the songs of the evening, with the spirit voices mingling of those who have gone before, to take up on Monday morning again the business and its cares, with a surer confidence and a firmer trust that life is worth the living; and the best day in the year, and the best day of the year anywhere in the world is the American Sunday.

walk and commune with them in the quie

Hung on the Gas Light.

An uptown woman who leaves the ga cause she is afraid in the dark, met with a curious mishap last Sunday. When she returned from church Sunday morning she laid her new fall hat across the top of the gas shade, as was her frequent custom, and went down to dinner. When she returned to her room the hat was gone, while scattered around were blackened remnants of gayly-colored ribwas gone, while scattered around were blackened remnants of gayly-colored ribbons and expensive straw. For some time she was at a loss to explain the disaster, but her attention was called to the little sickly flame still burning on the gas jet, which in the light of the morning she had forgotten to extinguish. The lesson might have been more potent had it not been for the case which her husband was induced to give up the price of a new hat.

DENIAL OF CHARGE THAT WOMEN DO NOT ADMIRE EACH OTHER.

ome Suggestions for Charity Fairs-Must Have Beauty If Not Youth-Fashions of the Season.

reality hate one another; that the only genline mutual sentiment they possess is envy; that their interest in each other is feigned, and gleefully quote in support of these views that remark of Lady Montague: "It goes far toward reconciling me to being a woman when I reflect that I am thus in no danger of marrying one." Not being a cynic, I don't agree with these wiseacres, says a writer in the Jenness Miller Monthly, but am, on the contrary, of the opinion that women admire, appreciate and understand women more thoroughly than men will ever be able to do, and as a logical sequence I am further of the belief that a man is quite likely to comprehend a brother man more clearly than does a woman, especially if this woman is in love with this particular brother man, there not being the least doubt in the world but that love is blind-the love between men and women-and being blind, and hence unable to see, it either cannot perceive at all, or else it endows the loved one in imagination with attributes neither he nor she possesses, just as a person born sightless either fails to credit the universe with any qualities what-soever, or else gets an entirely warped

The only way to get the merits of the case is, instead of regarding humanity as man and woman, to look upon them as souls, and thus looking I, for one, see plenty of charming women souls. I note them in street cars, church and theater; old, middle-aged and young, and if I followed out my inclinations I would go up to them and say, "You have such a sweet, refined face; I wish I knew you;" or, "You are just as pretty as a flower"-and really feel quite as much restricted in not being allowed to tell her of it as I would if I were not permitted to ejaculate over the beauty of a rose-or "Your costume shows a rarely delicate perception of harmony in color and form."
But this is a conventional world, so I beings who aver that it is not possible for

Angels at Thirty-Six.

Philadelphia Press. George Eliot's speculations as to "how angels look at thirty-six" have been taken up by many modern authors, and not a fe of the books that have been popular in the last few years have had for heroines women who had passed the "heyday of youth." Just as these interesting creatures no longer depend on successive faints to relieve them from strained situations, so have they also resigned their youth and made a bold turity. That they have succeeded and that the general public has appreciated the author's endeavors has been proved by the popularity of such books as Bourget's "Cosmopolis," in which Mme. Steno could by no possibility be considered young, even by herself, and that most successful play of the period, "Mme. Sans Gene," says the Washington Post. Mary Wilkins, whose admirers in this country are almost without number, has, with but few exceptions, chosen to expend her finest work in the character delineation of women whose attractions are not in fresh skins and siender waists. Mrs. Humphrey Ward, though her heroine is usually a hero, has not seemed to feel it necessary to let her womeven gone to the extent of making her un-deniably old. De Maupassant has perhaps been more courageous in this respect than any late writer, and it is said that an American publisher remarked when the translation of "Strenger Than Death" was handed him: "I cannot be responsible for the sale of that book unless some one makes that heroine young With all the courage that has been re quired for this innovation there has not

yet arisen an author who has the hard eart to make a heroine homely. A few have tried it, but some remarkable transformation always takes place about the fourth chapter, and the woman who appeared on the first page with a crooked nose and a bad complexion bids us farewell these latter days has reached a point at which real ham and eggs are fried on the stage and real saw mills set to operating thereon, but there are few instances in which realism has been carried to the extent of introducing plain women into books. It is probable that my readers think it good thing, for there are yet many to agree with one of our well-known heroes who "regarded plain women as he did the other severe facts of life, to be faced with resignation and investigated by science.'

Caring for Rubber Plants. Philadelphia Times.

Next to the palms, the rubber plantficus elastica-is, perhaps, the most treasured of our winter decorative beauties. It must be remembered that this is a tropical plant and its greatest dread is frost. This should be kept in mind during the fall months, or there may come a frosty night following a hot day (for this is deceiving weather) and the beauty that has been so carefully cultivated during the entire sum mer may be nipped in a single night. Although the rubber plant will thrive in a shady situation, like the palm, when used for decorative purposes during the winter it will prefer the sunshine, and this should be given it whenever possible. Plenty water and liquid fertilizer may be given now until it is time to take it inside and it can then have a sunny situation in a greenhouse it will keep up its growth during the entire winter, but if these condi tions cannot be given it, do not try to en-courage active growth, but avoid all fer-tilizers, liquid or otherwise, and give only enough water to keep the soil from drying

There is one fact in the cultivation of the rubber plant that does not seem to be generally known—this is its possibilities of growth when given the conditions found in its native home. If cultivated in a humid atmosphere, such as that of an orchid house it will emit roots from its stems and branches and attach itself to any contiguous object, such as a wall or any prepared support, in the manner of an epiphyte Doubtless we have all noticed these stiff white root-like offshoots springing from the branches, but have not realized their useful ness, for when the plant is trained to grov into a stately little tree, which is the com mon method of cultivating it in this cli-mate, these small roots, finding themselves of no use, soon dry away. When two or three of these plants are grown for winter decoration and the warm, moist atmosphere of the greenhouse can be given them, it will be interesting to experiment in encouraging them to creep along and attach themselves to these surroundings by means of these roots. But for the amateur, who has onl one treasured beauty, which must be win-tered in the window of the living room, it tered in the window of the living room, it will not be wise to experiment much at first but simply follow the rule of keeping it thrifty without encouraging active growth withhold all fertilizers, give only enough water to keep the soil slightly moist, neverallow it to become frosted, and give the large glossy leaves frequent spongings to keep the pores open and free from dust With this treatment during the winter there will be no danger of failure, and if plenty of heat and moisture is given it during the summer, strong healthy growth will be formed each year for the next winter's display.

Fancies for Faire. New York Ledger.

With the coming of autumn days and lone evenings the interest in entertainments of various sorts is revived, and the sociable the church fair, the little society and the big festival are in order.

It is always necessary to devise various ways and means to beguile the loose change from the pockets of visitors, and change from the pockets of visitors, and many are the ingenious arrangements provided for this purpose. Among other things, a woman of resources invented a fortune cake and a way to serve it that had the merit of novelty. A cake was made of three cakes of graduated sizes. The first one, a raisin cake, was made in a six-quart pan; the next, a layer cake, in a four-quart pan; and the top one, arrangel cake, in a two-quart pan. All were frosted as one cake. When this was done, numbers running from one to three hundred were stamped on the edges of the cakes, beginning with the top one. A barrel was draped with muslin, and around the edge were pinned three hundred rib

# There's Just One Reason

Why the Star Store is just right for your economical purchasing—that is BECAUSE WE HAVE MADE IT SO. The prices we quote strengthen this statement, and the goods themselves clinch it. We are prepared for . . .

### ===A Very Busy Week=

PENSION CHECKS CASHED FREE OF CHARGE.

are always busy The Chrysanthemum Show ...

This week always attracts a great many visitors to one city, and we earnestly invite them all to call and make themselves at home.

We would espicially request all our MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS to come in and git a quainted in person.

### The Dress Goods.

A great line of Novelty Dress Stuffs on sale this week at 49c a yard. Alcazar Suitings at the same price. Over 50 styles to select from.

COVERT CLOTHS AT 49c 54 inches wide, All Wool, beautiful color mixtures. Prices have been 890 a yard; now 49c.

ALL-WOOL SACKINGS 25c Double width, all colors and black, the usual 39c grade. 46-INCH ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS 39c All colors and black. These goods are

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS 19e Black and all colors, double width; sell everywhere at 25c a yard.

worth 50c a yard.

NOVELTY ILLUMINATED WORSTED Double width, new changeable effects, usual 25c grades.

BROADCLOTHS AT 75c A YARD Black and all colors at 75c. Satin Finish Broadcloth, 98c. Extra Heavy Broadcloth, \$1.25.

Regular \$2 Beavers at \$1.50. BOUCLE NOVELTIES AT 75c feature of Indianapolis life ten years ago, although it was an institution patronized puting mentally meanwhile those warped Goods, with Mohair Boucie Stripe effect, two and three-toned color effects.

> FANCY BLACK GOODS 59c A rack full of Black Novelties in All-Wool Dress Goods, values that have sold at 75c

Navy blue and black, 60 inches wide, absolutely water-proof; makes splendid rough SILK SUBLIME DRESS PATTERNS

CRAVENETTES AT \$1.25

A new lot of these beautiful Black Goods will be placed on sale this week. Looks and wears as well as the best Black Silk, and a complete Dress Pattern for \$4. We are sole agents for the State of Indiana for the genuine "Silk Sublime." Beware of the imitation stuffs.

SILK VELVETS 50c A YARD Sounds cheap, doesn't it? See the goods and then you'll wonder how we sell them at this price. All colors.

FIGURED TAFFETA SILKS 39c Same grade we have been selling at 50c a yard. 50 patterns.

27-INCH BLACK SATIN DUCHESS \$1.25 Worth \$2 a yard. Swiss back. Absolutely

THE LINING DEPARTMENT

Will save you money. Best Kid, combines all colors...... Good Silesia Waist Lining..... Royal Silesia, 20c grade, at..... Double-face Fast Black Buckskin ..... New Rustle Skirt Linings..... Fast Black Moire Skirt Linings ..... Best French Elastic Duck ..... Linen Duck Skirt Stiffening..... Genuine Fibre Chamois, all colors ... We also have the imitation at ......

### Our Cloak Dep't.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT Will have some special inducements to offer you for this week. We have invoices for over 500 new garments that will be ready for

MONDAY MORNING'S TRADE. You shouldn't fail to see the beautiful new

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS That we are showing at \$2.25, \$4.50 and \$6.

Some entirely new styles in LADIES' BEAVER JACKETS

Will go on sale Monday morning at popular prices, such as \$4.50, \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10; all cut and made in the very new-LADIES' BOUCLE JACKETS

At \$5, \$7.50 and \$10; very nobby and stylish LADIES' ASTRACHAN JACKETS \$10

Here's a Jacket that no store in the city will show you for less than \$15. All sizes in stock Monday morning. See the new styles in LADIES' BEAVER CAPES At \$4, \$4.50, \$6 and \$10.

We also expect another lot of those popular \$5 Capes in on Monday morning. SEE THE NEW FUR CAPES

NEW LINE OF FEATHER BOAS 19c, 50c, 75c, \$1.

### The Shoe Stock

Is filled chuck full of new and most desirable Fall Footwear. This department is rapidly gaining ground, as its increasing

200 Pairs of Ladies' Dongola Spring Heel Button Shoes, opera and square toe, will be placed on sale this week at \$1.25 a pair; all sizes and all widths, and \$2 a pair is their A \$1.50 LADIES' SHOE BARGAIN

E NEVER MISREPRESENT GOODS

20 styles in Ladies' Fine Dongola Custom-made Button Shoes, all style toes, from needle point to the wide common sense toe, sizes 2 to 9, widths B to EE. This shoe is a leader with us, and you'll be pleased with LADIES' CLOTH TOP SHOES \$1.48

Vici Kid Stock Button Shoes, razor toe, patent leather tip and trimmings a very MISSES' NEW STYLE SHOES \$1.25

Spring heel, lace, patent leather trimming, nd worth \$1.75. -Children's sizes, same MISSES' DONGOLA SHOES 500 Patent tip, extension sole, spring heel, but-ton; usual \$1.25 grade. LADIES' 7-BUTTON GAITERS 250

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS 82.50 those All-Wool 10-4 Blankets that sold out so quickly two weeks ago, and place then on sale MONDAY MORNING AT 230 a

pair. Colors-white, gray, scarlet, 11-4 REGULAR \$5.00 BLANKETS AT All colors in a fine All-Wool 11-4 Factory Blanket at \$3.75 a pair. REGULAR \$1.00 TWILLED COTTON BLANKETS AT 75e A PAIR

Extra heavy, color gray. GRAY COTTON BLANKETS 49e A PAIR COTTON FILLED QUILTED BED COM. FORTS AT \$1.00, EXTRA LARGE AND

GEISENDORFF SKIRT PATTER'S LA You know what Geisendorff's Finest All Wool Skirt Patterns are worth. Factory price is \$1.50 to \$2. We bought a lot in styles that the mill has quit making, am are offering them at 98c. ALL-WOOL SKIRT PATTERNS AT 68c

LADIES' KNIT SKIRTS 50c TO \$2.00 BARGAINS IN SHAWLS Geisendorff's remnants of All-Wool Pants Cloths at only 39c a yard. GREAT VALUES IN LINENS

Oil Red Table Damask at only.... 54-inch Silver Bleached Finest Pure Linen Cream Table Damask 62-inch, of the same goods, at ... A LACE CURTAIN FLURRY

A pair for 200 pairs of Notting 99C long, 54 inches wide. Price was terns, taped all around; 3½ yards ham Lace Curtains. New pate \$1.75 a pair, and only 200 pairs at 160. Mail orders filled promptly.

BOYS' BICYCLE HOSE 14c Extra heavy Boys' Bicycle Hose, sites 6 to 10, fast black, double knees, some fleeca lined, regular 25c and 35c grades, at 14c. MEN'S HEAVY WOOL HALF HOSE 17e All-Wool Blue Mixed Half Hose, double heels and toes, regular 25c grade. LADIES' ALL-WOOL SEAMLESS HOSE

Good Heavy All-Wool Cashmere Black Hose, regular 26c grade, on sale this week LADIES' ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR 650 Scarlet, guaranteed every thread pure Wool, medicated dye, and worth \$1. MEN'S ALL-WOOL DOUBLE-BREASTED SCARLET UNDERSHIRTS AT 75c

These garments are what you need to keep your chest and back warm. Doubled breasted front and back. LADIES' UNION SUITS 450 MISSES' UNION SUITS 29c INFANTS' WHITE WOOL WRAPPERS

MENS' WRITE RIBBED UNDERWEAR MEN'S GRAY NATURAL WOOL UNDER-

### The Star Store 194 & 195 WEST WASHINGTON ST

nobody knew what. Upon the barrel the cake was placed. One by one the numbers of the cake were sold, each number cor-

The buyer ate the cake, and then hunted

for the same number on the ribbon in the

barrel, unpinned it, and slowly and carefully shook it free from its fellows and drew it out. To the concealed end was at-

tached either a bag, a parcel or a letter.

Certain colors were set apart for men and others for women. The attachments to the

chose, but this was optional.

have a large butterfly bow at the back.

The latest jackets are made slightly longer

han they have been shaped thus far this season, and they fit smoothly over the ront and hips, with no "ripple" in the back, but only a graceful fulness—just mough to allow the coat skirt to fall easily

Scotch plaided velvets in various clan pat-terns are used this season by fashionable nilliners on hats for youthful wearers, and

dight accessories of gay striped or chame-eon velvet are employed for hats and bon-nets of black or moss-green velvet for women of nearly every age.

A new confection passed around with the salted almonds at fashionable dinners is the leaves of mint crystallized. Another fashionable but expensive sweet consists of crystallized limes filled with a mixture of little

fruits, such as currents, gooseberries, cher-ries and bits of chopped pineapple, sugared and seasoned with maraschino.

An excellent sauce for spreading sand-wiches of white or brown bread is made by nixing chopped olives and small crisp cu-umber pickles, also chopped, in equal parts, with a tablespoonful of capers. Stir into t very thick mayonnaise and spread. This sauce may be given a green color by using t vegetable coloring made from spinach.

Many of the waist-length capes of mink, eal, otter and beaver of other seasons, hat fitted so closely over the arms that it was impossible to raise them, have this fall been made over very handsomely into full ollets that merely cover the shoulders. Some are formed of the passe cape material clone, others have new additions of Persian amb, astrakhan, or any suitable fur conrasting with that composing the collet.

Those who expected that the season's new fashions would show marked and radical deviations from those which have ruled for so long a time have, ere this, discovered that there are absolutely no striking novelties represented among autumn creations and importations. There is nothing in shape or style that can claim distinction as being wholly new. What gives attraction to repeated styles, in the new rich and beautiful fabrics of which they are composed, are the superb materials which form their decoration.

If you wish a fine head of hair of a nat-

ver the dress skirt.

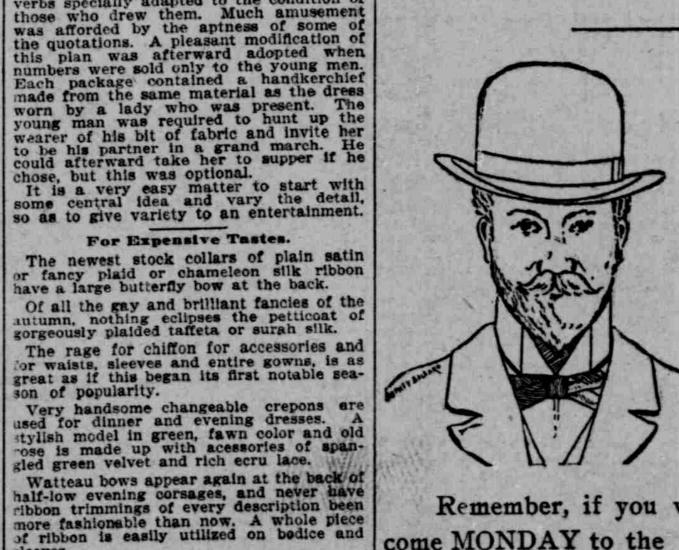
### The Star Stone 194 & 196 WEST WASHINGTON ST

All sizes, good Kersey Cloth.

The Star Stone

SPECIAL SALE ...

## MONDAY ONLY!



Monday we will have another one of our popular Monday sales. This time we will sell new fall style Stiff Hats, that come direct from the factory, and were made to sell for \$2 and \$2.50, for Monday only,

\$1.19

Remember, if you want one of these hats, you must

### Among the expensive coat basques for special wear are those made of rich Persian patterned ladies' cloth; also those of dark velvet in green, plum, black or olive, nearly covered with brilliant foliage and flower clusters, or single blossoms and leaves. DANBURY HAT CO.,

No. 8 East Washington Street, (Old Meridian National Bank Room.)

As We Were About to Remark

Our Great Specialty Is

## DRESS SUITS, EVENING WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN

Our facilities enable us to make such suits at \$25 and upward, in the best style of the art. Other merchant tailors cannot do better than \$40 to \$75.

The season of balls, banquets, receptions, marriages—the entire array of social festivities is at hand. The bound boy at a wedding will be easy and comfortable compared with the man who is not garbed to meet the conventional demands of society.

# KAHN TAILORING CO.

22 and 24 East Washington Street.

SUNDAY JOURNAL By Mail, to Any Address,

\$2 PER ANNUM

come MONDAY to the